Setting State-Level Appliance and Equipment Efficiency Standards

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A History of Success

- 1970s: California adopts point-of-sale standards; first Federal legislation
- 1980s: Additional states set standards; NAECA enacted
- 1990s: NAECA expanded and some standards updated
- Total savings in 2000:
  - 2.5% of U.S. electricity use
  - 70,000 MW of generating capacity
  - $50 billion in consumer savings

Why new state standards now?

- Some of the best opportunities lie with non-federally covered products
- National AC standards fall short: states can seek exemption from federal preemption
- Extremely cost-effective way to address market barriers
- California is breaking the path
- Best political environment in some years

Products

Product	Standard
Commc'l refrigerators	CEC (current median)
Distribution transformers	NEMA TP-1 (E-Star)
Consumer electronics	1 Watt standby
Torchieres	CEC (<190 Watts)
Exit signs	Energy Star (LED)
Traffic lights	Energy Star (LED)

Products (cont'd)

Products	Standard
Ice-makers	FEMP spec (CEC)
Commc'l unit heaters	Elec. ignition and power vent
Furnace and heat pump fans	??
ceiling fans	??
vending machines	??

Estimated *National* Savings

Electricity savings	73 TWh in 2010, 164 in 2020 (5% of R&C elec. Use)
Gas savings	150 million Dth in 2020 (3% of commc'l use)
Peak savings	40 - 50 300 MW plants
Net economic savings	> $80 billion
Benefit cost ratio	> 5:1
Carbon emissions	> 20 MMT in 2020

How

- Prescriptive standards in building energy codes
- Administrative standards
- New legislative authority